Chapter Three

Research Methodology

This chapter discusses the methodology of the research. It contains research design, research setting, research participant, research instrument. In addition, the last two parts are the way the researcher to collect and analyze the data. It contains data collection method, and data analysis.

Research Design

This research used qualitative research design to support the research to find out the pre-service teachers' perception on using authentic materials in their teaching practicum at EED of UMY. Qualitative method is appropriate in order to discover pre-service teacher's perception based on their own experiences in teaching practicum. It is because the pre-service teachers' perception cannot be defining by numbers, but by words. Furthermore, Berg (2007) said that the qualitative research aims to meaning, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and description of things.

The researcher specifically used qualitative descriptive as the research design. The consideration of using this design is because qualitative design can give deeper information by exploring the data which can develop theories and concepts. A qualitative descriptive method is a kind of qualitative data analysis which is divided into organizing, accounting, and exploring the data (Louis, Manion, & Morrison, 2011). In addition, descriptive qualitative focuses on the views and experiences on the gained data which cannot be explained by numbers.

Research Setting

This research took place at English Education Department of UMY. It was based on two considerations that the researcher made. Firstly, almost of student of English Education Department of UMY has been pre-service teacher by joining the teaching practicum program that was called internship. It is an obligation to take the subject in every semester for every students of English Education Department of UMY. It means every student ever faced the real situation in being pre-service teacher in internship program especially in the using of authentic materials that they are needed by the researcher to conduct and support the research. Secondly, the researcher is student at that department, so that will the researcher easy to gather the data.

Research Participants

The participants of this research were the pre-service teachers of batch 2014. The consideration was because they have been involved in teaching practicum program by became a pre-service teacher for much more than other younger batch. It means that they have a lot of experience in teaching practicum as a pre-service teacher because they have done many things, and especially they also know about the difficulties they faced in the classroom. Then, the participants should have done their teaching practicum by using authentic materials. It is should be done because the main problem of the research about the use of authentic materials. Moreover, these criterion are chosen because the researcher believes that the participants are based on the mentioned above can make the

researcher will get the valid data based on the research problem which is reliable, accurate, and specific.

The total participants of this research were 4 students. To choose those 4 participants, the researcher was done it carefully. Then, the 4 participants should be fulfilled the criterion of the research. First, the four participants should ever joined and passed the teaching practicum program in elementary school, junior high school and senior high school at least with score B. Second, in their teaching practicum program of those 4 participants, they should ever used authentic materials in their classroom. Third, the 4 participants should be informative and available when they walking in interview in order to make easier the interview process. These criteria were set to ensure that the information could answer the research questions and rich.

Data Collection Method

The researcher used an interview as the data collection method. The interview will use Indonesian language to build up an effective communication as it the first language of both the researcher and participants. Then, the research specifically used the standardized open-ended interview. Standardized open-ended interview is a most popular type of interviewing of many research studies and allowing the participants to fully express their ideas and experiences because of the nature of the open-ended questions (Turner, 2010). In addition, standardized open-ended interview are not only allowing the participants to answer as much detailed information as they willing to, but also allowing the researcher to ask

more questions to follow-up the given information by the participants in order to get the deeper information.

Data Collection Procedure

In order to get the data, the researcher has gotten some steps. First step was making the interview guideline with several questions according to research objectives. Then the second step was asking the all four participants to take part in the research by sending them an invitation to do the interview via SMS. The third step was meeting the participants to do interview in the chosen day and place with each of the participants. The in depth interview run for around 15 minutes. This helped the researcher to get the deep information by discovering their experiences in teaching practicum program. While interviewing, the researcher use mobile phone to record the interview activity. In addition, to keep the secret of every participant, the researcher changed the name of each of participants with Participant one, Participant two, Participant three, and Participant four.

Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher transcribed the result of interview from audio recorded into words. The data were transcribed the same as what the participants' saying. The researcher did not add or dismissed any sentences to avoid meaning changing. Then, to make sure the data become valid after the interview process, the researcher re-contacted the participants to make re-meeting to do member checking in order to clarify the incorrect and the missing parts of information. Member checking is a process of control the recorded interview to discover the accuracy, validity, and credibility of the data (Barbour, 2001). In

addition, while in member checking, the all four participants were changed some of information of the interview that have bias meaning.

After getting the valid data by recheck the earlier gained data, the researcher will coding the audio that recorded in interview into words by using coding method. Moghaddam (2006) defined coding is the process of naming and categorizing the data. This coding will be the same as what the participants said and recorded in audio. Then, the researcher will analyze the data using coding method. The researcher will begin with open coding. Goulding in Moghaddam (2006) described that open coding is the process of separating the data into units of meaning. In this step, the researcher identified and generalized the data and given the label based on the categories. Afterward, analytical coding is the next step. Analytical coding is the process of developing the structure according to the theoretical focus of the study (Sinkovics & Alfoldi, 2012). In this step, the researcher formed the theme of the collected data. Then, the next step called axial coding. Strauss & Corbin in Moghaddam (2006) said that axial coding is to rearrange the data that were separated during open coding. In this step, the researcher put the same data of some participants in the same category. The last step is selective coding. According to Babchuk in Moghaddam (2006), the process of categorized the data that related to the core category which becoming the basic for the grounded theory. In this step, the researcher selected one type to be the core category of the information based on their category.